fire.

I have said enough to show that the Christian's light is not knowledge, that it is not good intentions and good feelings. It is good intentions, directed by good knowledge, sustained by good and holy perseverance generated by God's good sairt.

Now, you will notice that the Great Teacher did not mean to congratulate his Teacher did not mean to congratulate his disciples as being the actual possessors of this light, when He said "Ye are the light of the world," but that such was the position which they began now to occupy, and such must be the effect of their character on the world if they be trul his followers. And such of course must be the position and character of every Christian. He must be a luminess. rery Christian. He must be a luminary. Yes, a light shining in a dark place. Objects and their proportions are made visible by his presence. A naughty action is rebuked by his upright deportment. A corrupt sentiment is corrected by his

himself cannot maligu. There never was an infidel argument yet that could stand before a pure and noble life. If you have not an argument in words, you have what is better, the ability to let the world see a Christian in prosperious a Christian in prosperious at the Christian women of our country exert a power over these evils by refuse to attend a tournament, regatta or before a pure and noble life. If you have not an argument in words, you have what is better, the ability to let the world see a Christian; a Christian in prosperity and a Christian in adversity; a Christian tempted, a Christian slighted and hated; a Christian susceptible of every one of the world's pleasures, but walking nobly above them. The very finest and best refutation of infidelity, of universalism and of sin is the Christian. The Christian at prayer awas the powers of dark-

tian at prayer awas the powers of darkness. Satan trembles when he sees the weakest saint upon his knees. He trembles because he knows Jesus Christ is But our text is not only a gentle exhorbut our text is not only a gentle exhor-tation, it is a tender command. "Shine your light." It is in the imperative mood Do not be satisfied with a mere speake-neous radiation. Intensify its light; increase its brilliancy. You are conve-ted with a precious element from heaven ted with a precious element from heaven which you must not obscure by putting it under a bushel, or hiding it in the second cret chambers of your private experience.

without some knowledge to guide them? Suppose a man, ignorant of God's rightousness, should go about to establish his own righteousness, which might be in the opposite direction from salvation, would it amount to the same thing in the end, any more than if aman, meaning to go to Boston should mount the train going to San Francisco?

It is impossible to ignore religious knowledge without ignoring all knowledge. It is impossible to be a Christian

get something for nothing, that you may win anoney without working for it. It to the kingdom of heaven? Is it right that Christian men should close their that Christian men should close their that Christian men should close their way than by honest industry. The gambler and betting man in those places where the institution of the horse race and the cock-fight have been set up reap a rich harvest at these periodical Saturnalia, and they reap by trickery and cunning, a harvest of money which some-body's honest toil has made. All Christian men should close their that Christian men should close their way than by honest industry. The gambler and betting man in those places where the institution of the horse race and the cock-fight have been set up reap a rich harvest at these periodical Saturnalia, and they reap by trickery and cunning, a harvest of money which some-body's honest toil has made. All Christian men should close their that Christian men should close their that Christian men should close their lips to their fellow men upon the most momentous themes that can come of the cock-fight have been set up reap a rich harvest at these periodical Saturnalia, and they reap by trickery and cunning, a harvest of money which some-before the human mind? Is it right that a man who pro'esses to believe on Jesus and make his religious experiences a profound secret, and make his religious experiences a profound secret, and make his religion to the most content of the cock-fight have been set up reap a rich harvest at these periodical Saturnalia. It is impossible to ignore religious knowledge without ignoring all knowledge. It is impossible to be a Christian without knowing the doctrines which constitute the Christian faith. A man may know a little of them and be saved, but it will be a little and mad. Christian to shine, my brethren, as to expose by know a little of them and be saved, but it will be a little and week Christian that will be saved. If any man build on this foundation (i. e. Christ) gold, silver, wood, hay, stubble,—his work shall suffer loss, but he shall be saved, yet so as by fire.

I have said enough to show that the Christian's light is not knowledge, that it is not good intentions and good feelings.

So skrine, my brethren, as to expose by bour pure example, the moral ugliness of betting. But it may be said there is no wrong in betting, if we lay no wager. We answer no one is wronged but your pure example, the moral ugliness of betting. But it may be said there is no wrong in betting, if we lay no wager. It was an all suffer loss, and good in the shall be saved, yet so as by fire.

I have said enough to show that the Christian's light is not knowledge, that it is not good intentions and good feelings. so shine, my brethren, as to expose by that Legislatures had to stamp it out by force. Some years ago the Political Lottery at Rome was drawn every Satur-day morning. I do not know that it

what means it?

Misery makes the people desperate and they venture more recklessly with the little they possess. Think of a poor widow-cd mother venturing her last week's earnings by putting it in the shape of a lottery ticket in the hope of getting more by chance and then turning away from the accursed affair in utter despair, having little earthly become and remember to the lattle earthly become and the little eart A corrupt sentiment is corrected by his pure conversation.

Now, I wanted to say to you, my brethren, and to all Christians, "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your works." It is the most gentle exhortation to Christian duty in the world. Just let your Christian ity radiate. A beautiful action ought not to be hid. A Christian sentiment will find utterance if you do not repress it, and tho' it be bettone small ray, still it is a ray of! Interest was a skepticism or an infidel argument betto that it was not a good thing. It is God's pure element that the evil one himself cannot maliga. There never was an infidel argument yet that could stand before a pure and noble life. If you have not a modern civilization and refinement, but you could not divest them of their renting her last week's lamp, in his own house. Let each build ame, the same week's lamp, in his own house. Let each build ame, the same week's lamp, in his own house. Let each build anew the altars that are failen down. Let each build anew the altars that are failen down. Let each build anew the aitars that are failen down. Let each build anew the aitars that are failen down. Let each build anew the aitars that are failen down. Let each build anew the aitars that are failen down. Let each build anew the aitars that are failen down. Let each build anew the aitars that are failen down. Let each build anew the aitars that are failen down. Let each build anew the aitars that are failen down. Let each build anew the aitars that are failen down. Let each build anew the aitars that are failen down. Let each build anew the aitars that are failen down. Let each build anew the aitars that are failen down. Let each build anew the aitars that are failen down. Let each build anew the stick in his office and in his store, the lottery and jot-let each build anew the aitars that are failen down. Let each build anew the lick each build anew the aitars that are failen down. Let each build anew the late, had a poil in the strick in his office and in his ing to attend a tournament, regatta or race where betting was proposed? Have

nance for their interest?

Are the young women too timid to say no, when their hands are sought in entertainment or amusement which might cast a shade over their loyalty to

might cast a shade over their loyalty to Jesus and embarrass the cause of Christianity? Your nex was ever true to Jesus of Nazareth. Endeavor to be so still in this age of diversified attractions. "Let your light shine before men" and women in the parlor. You have your own nice and facile way of introducing subjects of conversation. That same facility and acute discrimination could be employed in introducing subjects of

THE MILLING LIGHT.

Servense by two files 2 modern agreement by two files.

Servense by two files before my composed the control of the contr

religious experiences a profound secret, and make his religion the matter of a secret society? Is it right when God has made you his mouthplece and has asked you to be his witness bearer before this present evil world refuse to act under the commission? Is it right that the friends of God should stand witness to his name being reproached and his cause defamed without
opening their lips in its defence? In the
name of that High Majesty who has appointed his Gospel to be preached, I ask
what is the meaning of this universal
consent? Is it timidity? Is it human
contempt? Is it conspiracy? Is there
no light and no love left to eminate from
human hearts? What means this awful

day morning. I do not know that it exists now. A great glass barrel with a crank was turned rapidly for a time to shuffle the tickets together, and then drawn and announced to a crowd of almost breathless spectators below the balcony, until ninety tickets were sold out. The profits to the government at one time for each drawing was 60,000 acudi, nearly \$60,000. And it has been stated, as a fact, that the greater the public distress and poverty, the greater the yield of the Lottery to the public exchequer.

In o light and no love left to eminate from human hearts? What means this awful silence upon earth? This coldness of the extremities that drives a pulsating Christianity back to the very citadel of life for warmth and refuge? What means this new atmosphere of choke damp on the streets, the thoroughfares add quays of human activity where all the lights of Christianity go out? and where no man dares defend God and religion? The question echoes back, what means it?

My brethren, I leave Christ's exhorta-

The fearful soul that tires and faints,
And walks the way of good no more
Is but esteemed almost a raint,
And makes his own destruction sure.

-In Philadelphia the party committees of both sides have paid the taxes for their respective laggards, and the fullest vote ever cast will be polled in Novem-ber. The two parties have paid taxes for race where betting was proposed? Have women no responsibility as to sinful ber. The two parties have paid taxes for practices and amusements which depend from fifty to sixty thousand voters—more than one-third of the whole vote of The Republicans claim from

> Gen. Grant said lately: "The greatest bore of my life is that everybody wants me to eat, and they don't think they show any hospitality unless an hour and a half is spent at the table. Now, when you come to eat four meals a day, at that rate ; su would lose six hours of what is often valuable time."

be employed in introducing subjects of moral and religious import; of discouraging in terms of disapprobation upon Texas during the last four months.

JUDGE BLACK ON GARFIELD.

The Issues all With Us and the Accidents

The following letter from Hon. J. S. Black, of Pennsylvania, sent in reply to an invitation to attend the great Democratic mass meeting of Tuesday evening, but not received in time to be 12ad that evening, will command the attention of thinking man of all bedden relities.

GENTLEMEN—I cannot attend the meeting of the Democratic-Republicans at the city of New York on the 23d inst. But I can assure you of my concurrence in its object, and if time and space permitted I could give you a reason for the faith that is within me.

I trust we are approaching the end of our long struggle against the oppression and fraud of the anti-constitutional party. They have sought the destruction of our Government by every possible means in their reach. By our Government I mean the whole system or fundamental long. their reach. By our Government I mean the whole system or fundamental law under which we live, including the granted power of the Federal Union, the reserved rights of the States and the personal liberty of the citizens. These three are all vital points of our political organization, and the life of the nation depends as ruch upon one as another. If you want to kill a man it makes no difference whether you knock out his brains you want to kill a man it makes no dif-ference whether you knock out his brains, stab him through the heart or tear open his bowels—either way he is done for. Certainly an American who forcibly tramples on civil liberty or by violence extinguishes the rights of the States is no less a traitor to his country than one who resists the just authority of the Federal Government.

I need not remind you with what man-

I need not remind you with what manifold treachery our opponents got possession of the power which they have so frightfully abused. At the beginning of the war they solemnly pledged themselves to use the forces put into their hands for the sole purpose of defending the Federal Government and maintaining the supremacy of the Constitution and laws, with all the rights of the States and the people unimpaired; and they promised that when this was accomplished the war should instantly cease. In consideration of this special pledge, superadded to their oaths, the men and the money were put into their hands which completely subdued the armed op-position of the South to the Union. But when the conflict was over they an-nounced that the victory instead of de-fending the Covernment had several time.

third of the members in the Lower House. But the principles of free and house. But the principles of free and honest government were not destined to be crushed out forever. The moral influence of the Democracy was itself a power which alwashed of the anti-constitutional leaders and benumbed their faculty of evil doing. Thousands of true men, who, in the moments of error or alarm, had wandered from the track of their principles, "hastened to retrace their steps and to regain the road which alone leads to peace their steps and to regain the road which." alone leads to peace, honor and safety."
Truth and justice gradually regained their natural ascendancy in the popular heart. First, the Federal House of Representatives was redeemed; then the Senate, and in 1876 an overwhelming Senate, and in 1876 an overwhelming majority of the people attested their devotion to free principles by voting for a Democratic President. This looked like a successful vindication of free government, but was not. The anti-constitutional activities of the successful vindication of the successful vindication. tional party has an advantage which nore than counterbalances the strength of the people. It can cheat at elections, it can falsify the count, it can forge re-

We are about to repeat the experiment.
We may be swindled again, but there is not any doubt that our honest majority is greater than it was before. The issues are all with us and the accidents are not are all with us and the accidents are not against us. Our candidate is not only unexceptionable, but admirable, and has the unbounded confidence of the whole country in his talents, integrity and

country in his talents, integrity and patriotism.

The impulses of persistent friendship and the duties of fair political opposition alike require me to speak of General Garfield. Intellectually he is first among the politicians of his party—not the sharpest or strongest, but the most gifted and best cultivated. His private life is stainless, and in everything unear sected with all. and in everything unconnected with politics his behavior is regulated by principles of the soundest morality. But in ples of the soundest morality. But in public affairs he does not act upon his convictions; when he passes into the domain of politics his conscience loses its grip; and for his party he is willing to de any wrong which will promote their interests, or play any card how false soever which will win them power. This surrender of his moral and mental intersoever which will win them power. This surrender of his moral and mental integrity is the condition upon which he holds his high place in the affections of the party he belongs to. Treachery to his country is fidelity to his faction. If at any time in the last fifteen years he had given way to his own sense of right, supported the Constitution and laws in a spirit of pure instice refused to define spirit of pure justice, refused to defile nimself with election frauds, withheld couptenance from executive corruption or denounced the forcible instalment of thieves in State offices, he would have en expelled from the communion of

the anti-constitutional party.

This moral prostitution to bad political purposes is far from being uncommon. Men naturally good have yielded to it in all times and in all countries where there all times and in all countries where there is a party unprincipled enough to demand it and strong enough to reward it. But General Garfield's public career furnishes more striking examples of it than the history of any individual I have known. Let me give you a care: After the war-at a time of perfect peace—in the State of Indiana, where no war had ever been, certain military officers, being instructed from Washington that they were above the civil authorities, had kidnapped and were about to kill three

citizens for no offense defined by any law and without the pretense of a trial by court or jury. If this could be done there was manifestly no security left for life or property. Plainly it could not be done without a flat violation of the Constitution, which in express terms forbade it. But the men who then ruled us with a rod of iron insisted upon it, and we could not be certain that the Judges, State and National, might not be subdued by their influence. The hearing of the cause before the Supreme Court was a great crisis in the constitutional history of our country. There was a place in the argument which nobody could fill so well as General Garfield, and I besought him to help us in this desperate extremity to rescue American liberty from the utter destruction with which it was threatened. He responded with noble alscrity, and made a great argument in which he proved not only the continued eristence but the inestimable value of the Constitution. He demonstrated that the right of trial by jury at all times and all places was indestructible, and that any officer, civil or military, would violate his fath if he attempted to put the military above the civil authority. He affirmed the whole Democratic doctrine on the subject, and showed it to be incontestibly right. His sincerity was undoubted, for, like the rest of us, he engaged in the cause as a labor of love, without fee or any reward except the thanks of true men.

Such were his true convictions. But

without fee or any reward except the thanks of true men.

Such were his true convictions. But when we came to deal with the same subject in his political capacity he surrendered everything to his party. He voted for military despotism and a regular system of kidnapping and murder in all the States of the South. In the same act were other provisions which he certainly understood to be in direct conflict with every section of the Constitution. In all this he did not transgress, like others, in ignorance or in passion; he sinned against light and knowledge and on a cold calculation of partisan policy. It is an infinite pity that such a man should be not only false to his country but false to himself.

What makes all this very much worse

to himself.
What makes all this very much worse is his denunciation of General Hancock for saying that the military was constitutionally subordinate to the civil power, and that liberty was still the inheritance of the American people; for these were propositions which he himself had asserted and knew to be true.

It might be expected that the course of a man so influenced would frequently deflect from the straight path, and one great aberration we cannot but remem-

when the conflict was over they announced that the victory instead of deep fending the Covernment had revolutionized and overthrown it; that the whole of fending the Covernment had revolutionized and overthrown it; that the whole of the past; that the military was above the civil authority, and through that it is not not believe that General Gardin the civil that the military was above the civil authority, and through that in the unitary that the military was above the civil authority, and through that in the civil the past; that the military was above the civil authority, and through that in the unitary was above the civil authority, and through that in the civil the past; that the military was above the civil authority, and through that in the civil the past; that the military was above the past; that the military was above the civil authority, and through that in the civil the past in the civil the past; that the military was above the civil authority, and through that in the civil the past; that the military was above the past that the military was above the civil authority, and through that the military was above the civil authority, and through that the military was above the past that the military was above the past that the military was above the civil authority, and the civil that the military was above the past that the military was above that the for he must long before that have con-yinced himself that a fraud was as good a

vinced himself that a fraud was as good a way as any other of electing a President. In a political game he did not think that anybody had moral sense enough to abstain from throwing a die which he himself had loaded to win the State.

This liability to be rushed into evil courses by his party associates had brought upon him much odium which he does not deserve in the transactions of the Credit Mobilier. The stock distributed by Oakes Ames was intended to buted by Oakes Ames was intended to influence the legislation of Congress corruptly. He and the company who put it into his hands meant business, and that business was bribery. Undoubtedly those members who took it knowing the nature of the thing were great criminals and wholly unworthy to retein their and wholly unworthy to retain their seats. But General Garfield, though he seats. But General Garneld, though he certainly agreed to take the stock and did actually take dividends upon it, had no suspicion of its connection with the Union Pacific Railroad or of the conflict Union Pacific Railroad or of the conflict which its possession might create between his private interests and his public duty. He was as guiltless as the child unborn of any dishonest meaning about the whole business. I believe this not merely because he told me so, but because it is probable in itself and corroborated by many circumstances. If he had stuck to it he would have been credited by all men as implicitly as he was by me. ne men as implicitly as he was by me. Fearing that his political friends might influence him to depart from it, I wrote beseeching him to stand fast upon the defense he had made me. That he did not take this advice is the bitterest regret of his life. But "the party" would not let him take it. The accusation struck at the highest heads in the House and the Senate. They had but one answer. at the highest heads in the House and the Senate. They had but one answer, and that was positive denial of the fact that any stock had ever been taken by them; and on that line they expected Mr. Ames to swear them through. General Garfield, for the benefit of others and to his own great injury, united in making this false defense. Their witness failed them, and they were all convicted. After the report of the committee I wrote Mr. Blaine the letter which has been extensively published, and which was an

tensively published, and which was an effort to put general Garfield back upon the true ground, which he never ought to have abandoned. But it was too late. I regret sincerely that General Garfield is a candidate, or that he should be placed in any position which calls for criticism on his conduct as a public man. But I have said nothing that will be now to him for in many forces to want to him. in sundry ways, publicly and privately, I have given this same construction of his acts, and exhorted him to come out from evil and corrupt fellowship, which drags

him.

I hope that on all the issues the friends of liberty and justice and law and honest government will make themselves heard by the nation so clearly that at the next election the popular condemnation of the anti-constitutional faction will be over-

of a comrade is scarcely heeded, and half a company might be wiped out and the other half fight on without the knowledge of it. It is only after the municipuous musketry have ceased their work that the hideous face of war shows itself to make men shudder and the hows a scarce of the company of the control make men shudder and turn away. Soldiers who have not gone over a battlefield or been one of a burial party have missed half the grimness and awfulness of war. After Gettysburg, one of the Union burial parties buried eighty Federal soldiers in one trench. They were all from a New York regiment, and all seemingly fell dead at one volley. They were almost in line taking up but little more room than live men. All were shot above the hips, and not one of them had lived ten minutes after being hit. Here lay what was a full company of men, wiped out by one single volley as they advanced to the charge. Some had their muskets so tightly grasped that it took the full strength of a man to wrest them away. Others died with arms outstretched, and others yet had their hands clasped over their head, and a never-to-be-forgotten expression on their white faces. be forgotten expression on their white

At Fair Oaks, the Third Michigan had its first real baptism of fire. The boys had been held back on other occasions, and now when given opportunity they went for the enemy posted in the edge of the woods on the double-quick, and with yells and cheers. A part of the regiment had to swing across a glade, and while so doing lost fifty or sixty men in the same of sixty sees. to advance as sharpshooters, and of these fifty men who plunged into the woods as a shirmish line only aix came out alive, and every one of these was wounded from one of these was wounded from one to

and every one of these was wounded from one of these was wounded from one to three times.

At Cold Harbor a shell exploded in an Ohio regiment advancing against a battery, and sixteen men were wited out in an instant. Of these nine were blown to fragments and the others horribly mutilated. The battery was firing thirty or forty shells per minute, and this was the work of a single one. One discharge of grape in this same fight killed fourteen men in a Michigan regiment, and a New York regiment, which went in with 703 men in line came ou with only 369. On one acre of ground the burial party found over 700 dead men. In a bit of woods where the battle lines had clashed more than 2,000 dead were found in a space no wider than a square in a city and no more than three times as long.

At the battle of Savage Station, during McClelian's change of base, a solid shot fired from a Federal field-piece into the head of an infantry column marching by fours, killed twenty-one men and a horse before its progress was checked. The first ten men were reduced to bloody

on the fill exploded in the midst of some New Hampshire troops and killed a ser-geant, a corporal and twelve privates and wounded six others. Before the Union troops crossed the river, and while shel-ling the town, a shell struck a house and exploded in a room where there were five soldiers and a citizen. All were blown to pieces, and three citizens in a room di-rectly overhead were also killed.

Perhaps the most destructive work made by a shell among troops occurred a few miles below Vicksburg. A Federal gunboat was fired upon by light artillery from the bank, posted in plain view. There were two six-pounders working class together and seek to destruct the seek of the seek There were two six-pounders working close together, and each had fired a shot when the gunboat opened with a sixty-four-pounder. The shell struck between the guns and exploded. The guns were thrown high in the air and came down a wreck. The eighteen men around them were killed outright, and fifteen others who had been lying under cover rushed up just as the caisson exploded. Of the fifteen eleven were killed outright, three wounded, and one escaped unhurt but so dazed that he sat down and waited to be ceptured by a boat which pulled ashore. Two of the wounded died the next day, leaving only two men alive of the thirty-three who had composed the battalion. Nothing was left of the guncarriages but splinters, and the guns themselves were terribly battered. The only remains of the caisson that could be found was the hub of one wheel filled with broken spokes. Most of the dead with broken spokes. Most of the dead had been blown to fragments, and bushes were covered with shreds of flesh. When the caisson exploded the head of one of the victims was blown high in the air, and fell into the water within a few wards of the victims the water within a few yards of the gunboat.-Detroit Free

Quite a curiosity was found a few days ago near the camp of the workmen on the new toll-road near Yankee Fork. It is a mountain-ram's head, deeply im-bedded in a pine tree, and about six feet my stood near what was then a pine sapmy stood near what was then a pine sap-pling. When the present relic made a rush at ram No. 2, the latter stepped to one side, and the old warrior's head, coming in contact with the tree, split it wide enough for one born to enter, and he was left daugling at the mercy of his foe. The rest is easily guessed. The survivor of the fight deliberately butted his unfortunate adversary until there was nothing left of him but the skull and horns fast in the wood. Fred Meyers, one of the proprie ors of the toll-road, will have that portion of the tree containing the ram's head sent to the Smithsonian Institute. sonian Institute. It will be a rare cu-riceity, and one that can not be duplica-

The New York papers announce that the epizotic influenza, which disabled so many horses in the winter of 1672, has undoubtedly returned to that city, and is prevailing generally among horses, though in a mild form.

Our Cows and their Value. In the excitement of the battle the fall

"Will you tell me, then," said the colored man, "whether in your judgment the Democratic candidates for President of the United States and Governor of "Frankly," replied Trumbull, "I do not think they did."

"Then, sir," pursued the colored man, "will you tell me what the Democratic party has done since to make its candidates deserve election in 1890?"

dates deserve election in 1880?" per....ed

dates deserve election in 1880?" personed the polite son of Ham.

"Well among other things," said Trumbull, "the Democratic party in 1880 has nominated for President the man who saved the Union at Gettysburg, and for Governor of Illinois the man who wrote and reported to the Senate the constitutional amendment that made you a citizen and a veter!" zen and a voter!"

This colloquy forms the most vivid pic

ture of the reversed relations of the two great parties that we have yet seen. It contains the kernel of the political philosophy of the period.

Again the old adage about politics and strange bed fellows comes to mind. We presume our political colored brother was satisfied.—Washington Sunday Capital.

A NEW AND USEFUL INVENTION.-Rev. J. Bachman Haskel, now of Staunton, Virginia, though a native and form-erly a resident of Charleston, South Car-olina, has employed his leisure hours in bringing to light an invention which seems calculated not only to benefit the public but to remunerate the inventor handsomely. It is a new principle by which the temperature of food may be preserved for a long time either above or below that of the surrounding atmosphere. The patent was taken out July 20, 1880, by Messrs. Munn & Co. It is susceptible

of various applications, among which the following is the most important.

"The Workingman's Friend, or Cooking Can" is a dinner pail which has the following remarkable powers: A workman's wife, while he is eating his breakfast at 6 a.m. puts his dinner into the fast at 6 a. m., puts his dinner into the "can" and at 12 or 1 p. m., the workman finds a warm meal and hot coffee. In

the presence of twelve gentlemen, who partook of the contents and found the partook of the contents and found the oystem and coffee registered 150 degrees F 2d. A can was filled with ice cream at 4 a. m., and being taken with an excursion party to Weir's Cave, on a hot Summer's day, was opened at 1.30 p. m., after having been exposed to the sun part of the time, and the ice cream was still frozen. If the directions are followed, this vessel is warranted to keep food and coffee warm for six hours, even if left meanwhile in an ice house; also to if left meanwhile in an ice house; also to keep ice cream frozen six hours, even if left in the sun.

Bogus Certificates.—It is no vine rugged stuff, pretending to be made of sonderful foreign roots, barks, &c., and suffed up oy long bogus certificates of pretended miraculous cures, but a simple, nure, effective medicine, made of well nure, effective medicine, made of well Bogus CERTIFICATES.—It is no vile

A Brilliant But Aucient Republican

struded to authorize each Circuit Judges to designate one or more District Judges within his circuit to discharge the duties arising under the title. The section was framed with the best intentions, and is manifestly just, for it presupposes that Circui Judges have more important work on hand than the personal supervision of minor election appointments. Such a construction has been generally accepted by Circuit Judges, but not by Judge Bond. He is too much of a polifician to trust the District Judges with work in which impartial appointments as contemplated by the law are to be made, and so has always taken that task rpon himself. In this instance it was his duty to open court immediately upon his arrival in South Carolina. He has not done it yet, and there is no t.dication that it is his intention to do so a present, for the probable reason that he has vires to pull elsowhere. And section 2,013 provides that when opened the court insertion and thereafter and up to and including the day following the day of election shall be always open for the transaction of business under the title. The charge of the court could be assigned over to the District Judge if desirable, but Jude Bond will not care to do that for obvious reasons, for a longer period than absolutely necessary. So until all plans are ripe for the perfection of the scheme, which must be as important one to have taken him to South Carolina at least a month earlier than his judicial services were required, it may be put down as cortain that he and the Republican managers have their heads together for no good purpose. The subject was mentioned incidentally to-day to Senator McPhearson, of the Republican Congressional Committee, whose chief drawback as a manager is his tell-tale face. It completely non-plussed him, having ing supposed the secret well kept, and he stammered through a reply of indifferent purport, with every indication, facial and otherwise, of surprise and embarrassment.—Dispatch to the N. Y. World.

THE TOWER OF LONDON.—The Tower of London is locked up every night at eleven o'clock. As the clock strikes that long, red cloak, bearing a huge bunch of keys and accompanied by a warder carrying a lantern, stands at the front of the main guard house and calls out, "Escort Keys." The sergeant of the guard and five or six men then turn out and follow him to the outer gate each centre. and five or six men then turn out and follow him to the outer gate, each centry challenging as they pass with "Who goes there?" the answer being "Keys." The gate being carefully locked and barred, the procession returns, the sentries, exacting the same explanation and receiving the same answer as before. Arrived once more at the front of the main guard house, the sentry gives a loud stamp once more at the front of the main guard house, the sentry gives a loud stamp with bis foot, and asks, "Who goss there?" "Keys." "Whose keys?" "Queen Victoria's keys?" "Advance Queen Victoria's keys and all's well." The yeoman porter then calls out, "God bless Queen Victoria." To which the guard responds, "Amen." The officer on duty gives the word, "Present arms," and kisses the hilt of his sword, and the ses the hilt of his sword, and the yeoman porter then marches across the parade and deposits the keys in the lieu-tenant's lodgings.

LIFE AT LEADVILLE.—I know a man here whose Eastern home has every modern luxury. He has made \$40,000 in the camp, and is worth well toward half a million. He lives in a two-roomed cabin. The turniture consists of three chairs, two sade houles are set of the control of the con The jurniture consists or three chairs, two rude bunks, one stove and a large table. There is a pile of ore in one corner, a pile of wood in another, and a heap of blankets, gunny-sacks and old clothes in the third. The rear room containing a small but very select assortment of kitchen utensils and household supplies and any tracking distance of of kitchen utensus and household supplies placed within easy reaching distance of the stove. This gentlems and his partner do their own cooking and household work, but the way in which they do it would make an Eastern housekeeper faint.—Leadville letter.

-Hon. Wm. H. English, who, besides being the Democratic nomines for the Vice-Presidency, is chairman of the In-diana Democratic State Central Commitdiana Democratic State Central Committee, last week wrote to the Hon. John C.
New, chairman of the Republican State
Committee, to propose that they should
issue a joint circular, to be sent to all
townships and election precincts, requesting that the local inspector in every
case shall appoint a jurge and clerk of
the opposite party to his own. This
proposition of Mr. English, which has
been accepted by Mr. New and reduced
into the shape of a former agreement, is
said by both these distinguished gentlemen to be made not only in the interest
of pure elections, but also to the end
that all suspicion or appearance of fraid
may be removed. It is sincerely to be
hoped that this agreement may secure all the ends that this agreement may secure all the ends that are sought by it, so as to protect the Indiana election from the in-jurious charges laid against the conduct-of elections in some other States.

-Six members of the Readjuster Club of Lpnchburg, Va., have resigned their memberahip "for reasons best known to themselves." From every section of Virginia comes reports of cinilar withdrawals from the Leadjuster party, and the indications are that when the battle indications are that when the battle wonderful foreign roots, barks, &c., and puffed up oy long bogus certificates of pretended miraculous cures, but a simple, pure, effective medicine, made of well knews, valuable remedies, that furnishes it is own certificates by its cures. We refer to Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines. See another column.—

Republican.